THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington,

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861. A PANIC AMONG THE COMPROMISERS. Alarming symptoms have made their appear-

ance in the Compromisers' Convention, and concession from the genuine Republicans stands as poor a chance there as in Congress. The blasts against compromise from the North-West are strong, and operate against surrender. Gov. Bingham of Michigan was not less emphatic than Senator Wilkinson, and he is a man who never

It is reported to-night that the Virginia Representatives are very unhappy over the prospect

THE PRESIDENT ELECT. It is said that Mr. Seward will entertain Mr. Lincoln on his arrival here.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861, THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

No arrangements of any kind have been made for the entertainment of Mr. Lincoln here, but is supposed hotel quarters will be selected, as has been customary with all former Presidents for the last twenty-five years. If a private residence should be chosen, as has been intimated, much embarrassment to that free intercourse, which is desirable on all accounts, would occur. THE CONSPIRACY.

Since the Presidential votes have been counted, and the election formally declared by Mr. Breckjuridge, the feeling of apprehension about the safety of the Capitol is much relieved. There are still desperate conspirators here, who would seize on any opportunity to carry out their designs, but who are overawed by the arrangements to suppress any movement they might organize. Should Virginia secede, these schemes would be revived.

MR. FLOYD'S ACCEPTANCES.

Mr. Buchanan was informed from other sources beside Mr. Benjamin of Mr. Floyd's practice of issuing acceptances, and notified of the consequences to which it must ultimately lead. His pretended ignorance is, therefore, a sham, and he cannot shelter himself behind that miserable excuse. The laws of the United States forbid any Federal officer from dealing in State or other bonds, and yet he was a purchaser, and still holds \$3,000 worth of the abstracted securities. GOVERNMENT EXPENSES IN CALIFORNIA.

Gen. Dix has awarded the contract for furnishing money in California to meet Government expenditures there, to William H. Aspinwall at 11 cent premium.

THE SEIZURE OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

The Agent of the Treasury, whom Gen. Dix sent to Mobile and New-Orleans, has returned and made an official report. He states all the facts connected with the seizure of the revenue cutters by the local authorities, and the conduct of the officers on board. According to his observation, the Union feeling was still strong in all the seceding States but South Carolina, and they expected to return under some arrangment not distant in the future.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Commissioners will be sent here from the Provisional Government extemporized at Montgomery, as soon as it is formally organized, to treat for the forts and arsenals and other public property within the jurisdiction of the seceding States. It is not expected they will be surrendered, or negotiated for, but this policy will afford time for deliberation, and, perhaps, ultimately lead to good results. While Gen. Davis has been accounted an extremist, he was decidedly opposed to precipitate secession, and preferred seeking remedies in the Union than risking them outside. Alexander H. Stephens has written a letter here, stating that reunion is impracticable after the stand taken by the Cotton States, and however much he may lament it, all proposed remedies are too late. Such declarations are natural in his present position.

It is given out, unofficially, and on sufficient authority, that the British and French Governments intend recognizing the Southern Confederacy upon the principle laid down in Judge Black's opinion in our claims against Peru. One of the causes assigned for this course is the probable passage of the Morrill tariff as modified by the Senate committee. The impression is entertained in some quarters, that this reason is only a threat, intendto operate on Congress and prevent the Legislation necessary for American interests. The present tariff protects foreign manufacturers to the disadvantage of our own, and they would suffer materially by the proposed change. Hence the persistent efforts of foreign Ministers against any radical alterations.

As the cotton States have nominally seceded, and declare they will not return, and there is an alleged disposition abroad to accept their rebeltion formally, our policy is to make an American tariff, disregarding all other considerations.

TEXAS. As Texas has passed an Ordinance of Seces-

sion, it is thought desirable that Government should be relieved from the cost of protecting its frontiers against Indian incursions, which now involve an outlay of nearly \$2,000,000 annually. Mr. Wigfall recently expressed indifference concerning their retention, and as the troops are needed for the protection of public property nearer home, they may be recalled. THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Special Committee of the "Peace" Convention sat until a late hour last night, and finally, by vote of 12 to 11, agreed to report Mr. Guthrie's proposition with various changes of phraseology, not affecting its original substance. It was presented to a full Committee this morning. Mr. Seddon immediately afterward offered the Crittenden resolution on behalf of the minority, with the amendments of the Virginia Legislature. Messrs. Dudley Field, Baldwin, and Crowninshield stated verbally that they disagreed with those reports, which were ordered to be printed, and will be taken up to-morrow. These andications show that the Convention is not likely o agree on any of the propositions by such a vote as will impress Congress favorably. After they are disposed of, a plan for a National Convention will be proposed.

THE TARIFY.

The Senate adopted all the amendments reported by the Special Committee on the Tariff until that for warehousing was reached, which will be taken up to-morrow. If the New-York Chamber of Commerce would agree on a reasonable compromise, it might be carried.

THE KANSAS JUDGESHIP. the Senate has not taken up Judge Petit's

case at all. The Executive session yesterday was upon the nomination of Senator Kennedy's son for a naval appointment, which, after being confirmed, was discussed on a motion to reconsider.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS-" BACK-BONE." The Republicans of the House determined in caucus to-night to support Mr. Bingham's bill concerning the collection of revenues, which is substantially like what is called the Force bill of 1839. They will also support, as a party measure, a bill authorizing the acceptance of the service of volunteers from the several States for the purpose of enforcing the laws.

PERSONAL ATTACK.

Mr. Kellogg of Illinois attacked to-night in the National Hotel the associate editor of The Chicago Tribune, who, as a correspondent of that paper from here, has severely reflected upon the political course of the former. There was not much of a fight, as parties interfered to prevent very bloody consequences.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861. Washington, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The Committee appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the Peace Conference to-day, reported a plan of pacification. It is understood to be compounded of propositions of the Crittenden and Guthrie and the Border State Committee resolutions, and among other things applies the principle of the Misseuri Compromise line north of 36° 30°, and Popular Sovereignty south of that line. The members of the Committee have been in constant consultation with their respective Congressional delegations and have derived some encouragement as to a successful result. Every effort ore Congressional delegations and have derived some encouragement as to a successful result. Every effort will be made to carry the plan through the Convention before the close of the present week. Reliable tidings from Richmond to-day state that a highly conservative feeling prevails in the Virginia Convention, and no hasty or ill-considered action may

Col. Drinkard has resigned the Chief Clerkship of the War Department, on the ground, as stated in his letter to the Secretary, that the Abstracted Bonds Committee to the Secretary, that the Abstracted Bonds Committee had, in their report, introduced his name in a manner calculated to produce upon a reader who has not the opportunity of examining the testimony an impression unfavorable to him, and that, therefore, he does not feel at liberty, by a further continuance in office, to subject the Administration to any, even conjectural, embarasement which might result therefrom.

The Army supplies recently seized at Napoleon, Ark., are worth between \$8,000 and \$9,000, and consist of 130 boxes, containing small arms and ordnance stores, destined for troops on the frontiers of Texas and Arkansas, solely for protecting whites from Indian incursions. There are 2,000 regular troops on a line of 1,000 miles, but now there is no safe route for a renewal of such supplies.

newal of such supplies.

It is said that assurances have recently been received that no attack will be made on either Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens, and, as soon as Mr. Davis shall have been inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy, he will send a Minister to Washington with power to negotiate with this Government concerning various matters in dispute. However this may be, it is certain, as ascertained from an undoubted source, that Major Anderson feels himself secure in his position, and, should be be assailed, no doubt is entertained that be can retain it until succored by the Government.

Naval Matters Government Bonds, Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Bosron, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

Private letters from the African Squadron report the Constellation, San Jacinto, Mobican and Portsmouth at Loando, Dec. 10. The Mystic was daily expected from St. Helena. The Sumpter was cruising. Suspicious vessels were scarce. They are, probably, frightened at recent captures. The squadron is short of officers and men. The Constellation would sail on the 12th for St. Helena, and the San Jacinto on the 17th on a cruise. The Governor to-day signed the bill to authorize the Treasurer to inderse Government bonds for \$2,000,000.

Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861. Congress has appointed a Committee of Six to make suitable arrangements for the reception and inauguration on Monday next, which takes place at 1 o'clock

that day. The Chulrman stated that he had received a communication relative to the purchase of vessels for the Prorisional Government. Referred.

Mr. Fearn presented a letter relative to a new jectile, which has been approved by scientific military men. Referred.

An official copy of the Texas Ordinance of Secession was presented, with the credentials of the Deputies. only one of whom has arrived. Objection was made to its reception, on the ground

that the ordinance was not yet ratified.

The delegate present, Mr. Gregg, was invited to a

The Congress then went into secret session, during which an act was passed to continue in office the officers connected with the collection of the customs at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederated sularies and nowers as heretofere, provided the compensation of any of them shall not exceed \$5,000 per annum. Collectors are required to execute the same bonds as heretofore, and subordinates are to give bonds one week after the Collector. Officers are required to take an oath to discharge all their duties faithfully, and to support the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

A resolution was adopted to continue in office unless otherwise ordered, the several officers connected with the collection of the duties, until the lat of April, and the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report plan, to go into effect on the 1st of April, diminishing the expenses of collecting the revenues in each Custom House at least fifty per centum.

The injunction of secresy was removed from both

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb., 15, 1861. In the Virginia Convention, the Southern Commisoners were invited to-day to address the Convention

Mr. Conrad offered a resolution to appoint a Committee to whom shall be referred all Federal matters. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, that the Virginia Commissioners to the Peace Congress be requested to report whether in their opinion any result acceptable to Virginia may be expected from the deliberations of that

Mr. Clemens objected. Laft over. Mr. Wyat M. Eliott of The Whip, was elected prin-

ter without opposition. Mr. Wise brought to the notice of the Convention .Mr. Stuart's resolution in the Senate relative to rash, ill-advised persons contemplating an invasion of Washington. He vindicated himself from such motive, and asked Mr. Stuart to explain his resolution.

Mr. Stuart disclaimed the remotest reference to Mr. Wise in this resolution.

Mr. Wise then read a letter from two citizens of Staunton, detailing a conversation with Mr. Stuart, who had assured them that one object contemplated in the Convention was to remove Gov. Letcher and put Mr. Wise in his place, and that Wise was aware of it. Mr. Stuart replied, he had only mentioned it as

mmonplace rumor, attaching no importance to it. Mr. Wise emphatically denied any knowledge of such an extraordinary project till he received that letter. In closing his speech, Mr. Wise said if the Commonwealth ever submits to Black Republican rule, he would turn from her and beg some sister Common wealth to come and save the mother.

The galleries applauded, and a proposition was made to clear them, but was withdrawn. Adjourned.

North Carolina Legislature. RALEIGH, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The Senate finished the Military bill to-day, and made many amendments to it. The advalorem tax bill from the House was also discussed, and more railroad bills passed. Several important bills are yet to be perfected.

Marine Disaster.

Bostos, Friday, Fco. 15, 1861.

The brig Carbiere, from New-York for Cork, was abandoned at sea 2td ult. Crew taken off and brought here by ship Thacher Magoun.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANT, Feb. 15, 1861.
The bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the relief of th
Kaneas sufferers came up to-day from the Assembly. Mr. FIERO asked the consent of the Senate to sus-pend the rules and put the bill on passage. Mr. WILLIAMS objected.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected.
Mr. MUNROE moved to refer the bill first to the
Committee of the Whole. The motion was declared
adopted, but a quorum not voting, Mr. SPINOLA rais-

ed a point of order. The motion required a ur Mr. LAPHAM in the chair, decided that the motion

only requirey a two-third vote.

The bill was sent to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAWRENCE brought in a bill to repeal the

New-York City Railroad acts.

Mr. MANIERRE—A bill repealing the Fourteenth

reet Railread charter and Avenue D Railread act.

Mr. MURPHY—A bill relative to excavations in

the City of New-York.

The bill to amend the divorce laws was read a third time and lost—the vote being 8 to 17.

The New-York Central Park bill was taken from the Court of the Whole and back to the

the Committee of the Whole, and referred back to the Committee on Internal Affairs.

The motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill to amend the Divorce law, was laid on the table.

The rules were then suspended in order to take up the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the people of Kansas.

ple of Kansas.

Mr. Sl'INOLA opposed the bill and a debate ensued, during which it was shown from the statements of C. C. Hutchinson, Agent of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, who has been actively laboring for the passage of the bill, that there are estimated to be 15,000 farms in Kansas—one to every seven inhabitants. Estimate of seed required by the farmers being unable to purchase, \$152,450. At the rate of the army rations, 415,531 bushels of flour will be required for thirty weeks to keep the people from starvation, at a cost of \$520,000. For freight to Atchison, a little over \$33,000; and freight on one-third of the articles to the interior, \$48,000, making a total of about \$503,000 needed for the relief of the people. To obtain this amount, aid from the States, as well as private sources,

After discussion the bill was read a third time and passed, by Yeas 22, Nays 5.

The hill, therefore, goes before the Governor, as it passed the Assembly, fo. his signature. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of bills were reported favorably from the Committees. Among them—To prevent throwing salt in the streets of New-York; to enable schools of the Children's Aid Society to share in the distribution of the Common School fund.

The Senate bill to aid the Government of the United States in region process on the bonds, was reported.

The Senate bill to aid the Government of the United States, in mising money on the bonds, was reported favorably. On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 89 to 3. The bill to raise the salary and extend the term of office of the Canal Auditor, was reported favorably.

Mr. FERRY reported against the petition of the State Agricultural College, asking for \$50,000 appromision. The report was around to.

ristion. The report was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. HARDY, the bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard, 7th Regiment, was moved forward, to be reported complete.

Mr. PRENDIEGAST called up the Senate resolution to adjourn size die on the 1st of March, and it was laid on the table—64 to 24.

By Mr. WAGER-To exempt parsonage house om taxation.
To anthorize the Secretary of State to visit all the institutions receiving partial aid from the State, and

make a report of the same.

By Mr. WEBSTER-To allow the Commissioners By Mr. WEBSTER—To allow the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund to lease all the ferries between New-York and Staten Island, and to sell the leases at auction to the highest bidder, for terms of not over ten years, and to have control of the regulations of said forcing. of said ferries.

To limit the tenure of office in the State Militia to

By Mr. YOUNG—To amend the act in relation to

By Mr. FOUNT—10 amend the act in relation to unasfe buildings in New-York.

By Mr. HARDY—To exempt New-York and Albany from the operation of the Excise laws.

Also, a bill to authorize the extension of streets between the center of West Twenty-fourth street and the south-east line of Thirty-first street to the exterior building and to release the interest of the State land of the State in the control of the State.

bulkhead line, and to release the interest of the State in land under water in that locality to the city.

By Mr. LORD—To provide for obtaining statistics of the liquor traffic in the State.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—To provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the Ist District, for terms of eight years.

The Governor transmitted resolutions on the state of the Union from the State of Michigan, and the ordinance of Secretion of the State of Louisiana. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

nance of Secession of the State of Louisians. Laid esthe table and ordered printed.
Mr. WEBSTER made a strong effort to obtain a
seat on the floor for a reporter of The New-York Stants
Zeitung and obtained a suspension of the rules for the
purpose of introducing a resolution, but the resolution
was thrown over for debate.
The concurrent resolution to adjourn over from Feb.
28 to March 7 was taken up and lost by 40 to 61.
Another resolution was introduced by Mr. BENEDICT to adjourn from the 2d to the 4th of March and
laid over. Adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

ARMING THE STATE.

When the bill to arm the State came up in the Assembly to-day for its final reading, Mr. Robinson moved to recommit, with a view of so amending the bill that the appropriation (\$500,000) shall not be ex-pended unless in the opinion of the Governor, Lieutant-Governor, and Controller required for active service. Mr. Kobinson expressed the hope and belief that there would be no need of the services of the citizen soldlery, in which event it would be unwise to appropriate so large a sum as the bill provides. Mr. Pierce, the Chairman of the Military Committee, desired that the question should be post-poned for the present, and accordingly the motion to recommit was laid upon the table.

ecommit was laid upon the table.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT FLECT.

The Committee of the two Houses on the subject of the reception of President Lincoln, after incubating the reception of President Lincoln, after in death of two or three days, have finally decided that the Governor shall wine and dine Uncle Abraham, and the Legislature take care of his suite, on which a witty member of the House from Brooklyn remarked that

Mr. L. C. Andrus introduced a bill to authorize the Trustees of Savings Banks to declare vacant the place of any trustee or director who shall become bankrupt or insolvent, and to elect a successor to all his place.

Mr. Sherwood introduced a bill to incorporate the German Hospital in the City of New-York.

Mr. Darry introduced a bill to authorize the a double-track railroad in Hicks and other streets in Brooklyn and the town of Flatbush. The bill incorporates Moesra, William H. Talmage, J. Skin-ner, James M. Taylor, and C. Mendock, and their asner, James M. Taylor, and C. Mendock, and their se-signs, with authority to lay a single railroad track in the village of Flatbuch to the city line, and a double track in Third street, Brocklyn, to Second place; thence to Henry street; thence by single track to Ful-ton street; thence to Fulton Ferry, and back through Fulton to Hicks; thence to Sackett, and through Henry to Second place. The fare is fixed at five cents within

the city limits, and ten cents for the whole distance. FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Birdsall presented a bill to provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District.

the First Judicial District.

RELIEF FOR RAN-AS.

The following is the vote on the passage of the Kansas Relief bill last evening, after reducing the amount

sas Reiher bill hast evening, after reducing the amount appropriated to \$50,000:

YEAS - Meass L. C. Andras, W. Andras, Angel. Arcolatios, Baldwin, Ball. Barber, Benedict, Bergen, Birdsall, Braweter, Bur, Calaba, Cheguas, Colin, Cheguas, Colin, Censtock, Corning, Crait, Catho, Cheguas, Colin, Censtock, Corning, Crait, Darcy, Devis, Doolitte, Dutcher, Derght, Emerick, Farnam, Faxot, Ferrie, Field, Finh, Fish Fisher, Endlerton, Fulton, Hardy, Hill, Hotchings, Hysit, Hyland, Jones, Kinney, Lambreolt, I. Anonesuz, Lasher, S. F. Levis, W. Lewis, Lord, Loudrinn, McDermett, Markadeu, Macomber, Markell, Marchall, May, Mckeel, Moltsene, Morgan, Myres, Norten, Philibrick, Pierce, Prenderpast, Randal, Rice, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Saliebury, Sanford, Save, Scowel, Shaw, Sherto, Shewwood, Smill, H. F. Fanth, J. Smith, S. E. Smith, the Speaker, Summer, T. Iner, Tubbill, Wager, Walsh, Waterbury, Watson, Weils-30.

NAYS—Messys, Anthony, Barnes, Bedell, Benton, Brocker, Cozana, Ferrey, Gibbon, Johnson, Kenny, Kenyon, Kennan, Knapp, Lacaling, Long, Nesbitt, Frovost, Taber Varian, Webster, Wheeler, Young—22.

Mil. Grander of the Reinstein and Science, Shaw, Science, Meeler, Poung—22.

MR. GRANGER TABLED.

The following is the vote yesterday on the metica of

The following is the vote yesterday on the motion of Senator Truman to table the resolution appointing the Hon. Frank Granger a Commissioner to the Old Lady's Congress at Washington, in place of Thurlow Weed, declined:

Thas—Messis Rell, Gres, Hillhouse, Lapham, McGrew, Maniere, Montgomer, Monroe, J. M. Morphy, Presser, Bansey, Richmond, Sestions, Truman, Warner—15.

Nays—Messis, Read, Colon, Commits, Penty, Place, Grant, Kelly, Ketcham, Layreace, Robertson, Rotch, Spinela, Williams—15.

Democrats in Italics. Democrats in Halice.

THE EANES.

Mr. J. McLood Murphy's billito provent banks from paying interest on deposits, seems to be to prevent the banks from borrowing money under the protense of paying interest on deposite. The Savings Banks are legitimate borrowers of money and are authorized to take money on deposit, and pay a moderate interest thereon. The business of other banks is to lend money, and the purpose of this bill is to keep each in its proper sphere. its proper sphere.

Mr. Grant offered the following in the Senate

Thursday evening:
Resolved, That a Committee of Three he appoisted by the
Chair, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate
the charges of malfasance in office against certain Harbor-Masters in New York, and that such Committee report to the Secale

In secret session.

Mr. Grant, in urging the adoption of this resolution,
Mr. Grant, in urging the adoption of this resolution,
stated that a shipping merchant within a few days had
been compelled to pay \$75, to procure a berth for his
ship. Mr. Truman thought where charges were made
in so direct and positive a manner as this, that a Committee should be raised to give gentlemen an opportunity to make their charges good. The subject was
laid over.

From California.

From California.

Fort Kearset, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.
The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 30th of January, passed here at 7 o'clock this evening. The following summary of news for the Associated Press is furnished by this arrival:

San Francisco, Jan. 30—3:40 p. m.

Since the last express the extensive dry goods establishment of N. Austin & Co. has been attached for debts of about \$40,000, which will probably wind it up.

The work on the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mines

has been resumed.

The attempted caucus of the Donglas Democrats on the United States Senatorial question has failed. The tendency of parties still favors a coalition between the Republicans and Northern Donglasites on the one side and between the chivalry wing of the Douglasites and the Breckinridge Democrats on the other, thus reducing the Legislature to two parties of about equal reducing the Legislature to two parties of about equal strength. With the latter coalition, Gen. Denver stands the best chance, while the Republicans and Northern Douglasites are giving a divided support to Messra. Randolph, Curry and McDongall, with poor prospects of harmonizing on either.

Several bills have been introduced in the Legislature granting to individuals the right to construct horse railways through the streets of San Francisco.

The bark Daniel Webster brings advices from Kanagawa, Japan, to December 29. Her cargo consists of tea, coffee, arrow-root, wax, honey, lacquered and porcelain ware.

porcelain ware.

The ship Coquimbo, from Hong Kong, October 24, for San Francisco, had put into Kanagawa in a leaky

condition.

Business at Kanagewa was at a stand still. Teas and silks were the only articles purchased for export

at reasonable prices.

It was thought that the Russians who had been waiting many menths would get a treaty, though not Such a one as was desired.

Arrived 28th bark Daniel Webster, with 250 Chinese passengers; 28th J. N. Pamers, from Rio de Janeiro, with 2,000 Section of Coffee; bark Nerds, from Bordeaux; 20th, ship Ocean Telegraph, from New-York, and ship Benjamin Howard, from Marilla.

graph, from New-York, and supplied the Manuali for Cork, with Salled 26th, ships Garnett for Callas, Manuali for Cork, with 14,000 sacks of wheat; 29th, Morning Light, for Liverpool, with

26 000 sacks of wheat.

The ships Welfoot and Aurora are chartered to take about 3,000 tuns of Breadstuffs to Liverpool.

General Extreme duliness prevails in every branch of trade except domestic produce. There is no disposition to parchae any imported articles, except to supply the daily consumption, with no change whatever in prices. The Domestic Produce trade is limited for want of supplies; prices are firm at former rates.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISHERO, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

In the House to-day the Sunbury and Eric Railroad bill passed to a third reading, and will probably finally pass to-morrow.

The Commutation Tunnage tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad is on its second reading, and a fierce discussion is progressing. There is a steady majority at every stage.

Union Convention.

A Committee of working men has been appointed to make arrangements for the Union Convention to be held here on the 22d of February.

Delegates intending to participate are requested to notify J. W. Van Houten by telegraph.

Negro Suffrage-Invitation of Boston

A quite fully attended Convention of colored people was held here last night in Stella Martin's Church, called in anticipation of an attempt to disfranchise and drive them from the country. An appeal to the people of Massachusetts was adopted asking aid and protections.

The Common Council have concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution inviting Senator Crittenden to visit Boston after the adjournment of Congress.

DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS .- One hundred and fifty recruits left Governor's Island yesterday, by the steam-Daniel Webster, for the reenforcement of the 1st and 2d regiments of artillery, on the Texan frontier. The men were under command of Capt. S. K. Dawson of the 1st artillery. The Daniel Webster will land at Brazos or Indianola. Our ship news reporter puts the number of men at 90. Our army reporter makes the following statement: On Wednesday orders were issued from the headquarters of the army in this city, directing Major Holmes to prepare three companies of United States soldiers for the Florida forts, Capt. Meiggs, who recently arrived from Fort Taylor at Fort Jeffer con, having expressed a desire for reenforcements to work the extra ordnance brought by him to the latter place. The Government had already chartered the steamer Daniel Webster to convey the troops, who embarked yesterday in charge of three commissioned officers. The men are chiefly recruits, not having been yet assigned to companies or regiments. About fifty of them will be sent to Fort Taylor, the remainder, artillerists, to Fort Jefferson. Majo Arnold's company of artillery, detached from Boston, has also been added to the garrison at Tortugas (Jefferson), of which Capt. Meiggs has now sole command. A considerable quar tity of ordnance materials, and such stores as garrisons generally need most, as well as all the baggage, knapsacks, muskets and small arms, were also on board the versel. A flying rumor that the men were bound for Charleston is utterly groundless. The Webster an-

chered at Quarantine on account of the weather. THE WEATHER. - There were very few arrivals yesterday. The wind was from N. E., with min; at f m. it suddenly shifted around by the southward to W., and from thence back to N. E. Last night the ship War Hawk, for Liverpool, another ship, one bark, an three brigs were at anchor at the S. W. Spit, outwardbound. The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Miner, for Brazoz, with U. S. troops, anchored in Quarantine. The telegraph at Sandy Hook at sunset reported the wind from north and no inward-bound vessels in sight.

KANSAS RELIEF. -- The following letter was sent to W. E. Abbott, esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., by a lady now residing and suffering in Kansas:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you at this time

ands in the State of Kansas, who are to-day suffering most intensely the agonies of langer and the reineu-lizance of early associations and old friends. As this peer woman requests of Mr. Abbott, let every one valo sympathizes with the sufferers use their influence to procure help. "Let us not weary in well-doing." Seed contributions of money direct to John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.; send bundley of cleaning to the Room, No. 25 Cooper Institute. -At the examination of the Framingham Normal

School recently, President Pelton of Harvani, College, and others made addresses. The President says a correspondent, proved to be " sound on the 'goose" by a historical and philosophical defense of that animal. He spoke in strong terms of the scrious effects of steel pens, their tendency to injure or paralyze the nerves of the arm. Sad proof of this influence had come under his own knowledge. His predecessor, Dr. Walker, and at least six of his acquaintances, had received permanent injury from the habitual ur, of steel pens. -- Sir Benjamin Brodic, underwent the operation for

extraction of entaract from the right eye on Monday, two weeks since. Favorable reports were given of the progress after operation up to Thursday afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT EN ROUTE.

THE ENTHUSIASM AND AFFECTION OF

THE PEOPLE. From Our Special Correspon

Peace bath her victories, and the conqueror of hearts receives an evation more brilliant than he who leads armies. If feeble words could convey to those who do not see the spectacle, anything like an accurately vivid picture of the scenes now accompanying the progress of Abraham Lincoln, the world of readers would say with a unanimous voice that more appropriate honors to a worthy Man, have rarely been paid than those hourly showered upon the President elect of the United States. To commence the plain narrative, without useless prelude: On Monday morning Mr. Lincoln left his home at Springfield. There he had lived since 1837, and his departure was more in the nature of a farewell to personal and intimate friends than like an official movement. He had expressly requested that no formal public demonstration should be made, and his wishes on this point were respected. But there was a great concourse of the townspeople and the settlers from the vicinity, all of whom showed as much feeling as if they were separating from a member of their own household. The farewell remarks of Mr. Lincoln were most affecting, tinged with a natural sadness, but remarkable for a sincere Christian spirit. In Macon County, where he lived in 1830, a large gathering of the old inhabitants, farmers for the most part, clad in the roughest garb, but showing that refinement of soul which belongs to this sturdy race of workers, were waiting at the station to greet their friend and give him the encouraging word which strengthens the heart. At the small stations along the route one saw groups of saddle horses, a score or more in number, who had brought their masters from long distances to pay their tribute of love and respect. At the small, uncouth school-houses, flags, rude in material,

of an honest people. Mr. Lincoln was in charge of a Committee of the Indiana Legislature, who escorted him through Indianapolis to this city. The reception at the former place was immense in numbers, and nearly wild with enthusiasm. Governor Morton made the address of welcome at Indianopolis-an address to be very highly commended for fine feeling and perfect fitness. Mr. Lincoln's speech in reply, you have already had by telegraph, though

but all bearing the stars and stripes, showed that

a common feeling moved all classes. And so the

train sped along, followed by the hearty blessings

should be said that the report was not as accurate as it would have been had the arrangements for reporting it been such that it could have been distinctly heard. The general impression produced by his remarks was that the address was skillful, judicious, and adapted to give encouragement and hope to those who heard it. A very long and most exhausting reception followed-a reception so exhausting, indeed, that Mr. Lincoln was nearly prostrated by Seeing the evil effect of this demonstration, the Committee decided that, for the future, the feeling of the people could not be allowed to exhibit itself in so trying a manner, and these public receptions will be less protracted hereafter. This measure is absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the worst consequences to the

health of the President elect. On Tuesday morning, Gov. Morton gave a breakfast to Mr. Lincoln and his party, including the Hon, Norman B. Judd, Judge Davis, Col. Sumner, Major Hunter, and other distinguished civil and military guests. After this, Mr. Lincoln paid an informal visit to the Legislature. Onthe same morning, Mrs. Lincoln, with her two younger sons, joined the party; she had intended to delay her departure for Washington some days, but changed her purpose, and she will now travel with her family. The town was full of people, the day being splendid, and the enthusiasm reached a higher pitch than at any time

The citizens of Cincinnati, irrespective of party, had held a meeting, and the City Council had done the same, both sending to Indianapolis Committees of invitation and welcome. The Hon. Benj. Eggleston introduced the Committees, and Mr. Toohey, a Democratic lawyer, greeted Mr. Lincoln on behalf of the Common Council, in a strong and patriotic Union speech. The people looked to him, said the speaker, to "maintain and recetablish the Union"-a sentiment which called forth the warmest indersement of applause from the throng.

Finally, after an earnest and most feeling leave-taking, the train, consisting of four cars, started from Indianapolis. The two rear cars were reserved for Mr. Lincoln and his immediate party, and the forward cars were filled with invited guests. Gov. Morton accompanied Mr. Lincoln to Cincinnati.

Along the line of the road, the same acenes occurred on this day as on Monday, the passage being a continual triumph. The beauty of the day was wonderful; the entire absence of snow, the brilliant atmosphere and the charming opal sky making it more like the finest Southern weather than like a Winter's day in the North. The train was driven at a high rate of speed, and at intervals of a half-mile a man was stationed to keep the track clear; it is a small thing, but worthy of mention, that their flags, instead of being of the ordinary red material. were miniatures of the stars and stripes.

At the county seat of Decatur County, Indi-

ana-the name of the town I cannot at this moment recall-a most affecting incident occurred. There was a demonstration of more than ordinary extent, a glee club, brass band, and piece of artillery being in attendance. A very large crowd had gathered, including a great proportion of ladies, in their brightest costume and most wavy handkerchiefs. The "Star "Spangled Banner" was sung and played with an effective ferver, and to the shouts of the multitude the artillery added its loudest voice. When this was concluded, and before Mr. Lincoln had withdrawn from the platform where he stood, an aged and decrepit man, the Rev. Mr. Blair, was assisted to the care by his friends. Reaching it, he looked up toward Mr. Lincoln, shading his eyes with one trembling hand, while he extended the other in greeting. As he took the hand of the man he had made his weary journey to see, he said: "I shake hands with the Presi-"dent of the United States for the last time, "May the Lord Alraighty bless and guard you; "may He sustain you through the trials before "you, and bring you to His Heavenly Kingdom

"at last." The touching solemnity of the scene cannot be described. Tears filled the eyes of Mr. Lincoln and of most men who stood by, IMPORTANT SPEECH AT PITTSBURGH while sobs broke forth from the women, as the old patriarch tottered back toward his home.

Among the occurrences of the trip from Indianapolis to Cincinnati were a short but very effective speech from Mr. Lincoln at Lawrence burg, where he referred to Kentucky, soe across the river, and declared that he was to administer the Government alike for those dwell on both sides; the passing recognition of Gen. Harrison's family at North Bend, and neweral expressions of acknowledgment for the kindness of his reception at various points along the

Soon after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the train reached this city, where great, though not elaborate preparations, had been made. A fine body of military, and a full procession of officials and private citizens, escorted Mr. Lincoln through crowded and decorated streets, to the Burnet House, where the welcome of the city was spoken, followed by his response, a report of which was sent you by telegraph. The great crowd listened with an eagerness not often shown, giving evidence of the intense anxiety now on the minds of all. The applause was of the most hearty kind, and the immense audience seemed to breathe more freely, as if encouraged by the words they heard. A large force of police were in attendance, but they had nothing to do in the way of preserving order, the most perfect decorum marking the assemblage. In the evening. Mr. Lincoln submitted to a public reception which he prolonged further than his friends would have desired, but which was less severe than that at Indianapolis. During the evening a German club visited the hotel in a torchlight procession. Mr. Lincoln was addressed on behalf of the Club by Fred. Oberline, esq., and Mr. L. replied as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank you and those whom you represent, for the compliment you have paid me, by tendering me tha address. In so far as there is an al-lusion to our present national difficulties, which ex-presses, as you have said, the views of the gentlemen presses, as you have said, the views of the gentlemen present, I shall have to beg pardon for not entering fully upon the questions which the address you have now read suggests.

fully upon the questions which the address you have now read suggests.

I deem it my duty—a duty which I owe to my constituents—to you, gentlemen, that I should wait until the last moment, for a development of the present national difficulties, before I express myself decidedly what course I shall pursue. I hope, then, not to be false to anything that you have to expect of me.

I agree with you Mr. Chairman, that the working men are the basis of all governments, for the plain reason that they are the more numerous, and as you added that those were the sentiments of the gentlemen present, representing not only the working class, but citizens of other callings than those of the mechanis, I am happy to concer with you in these sentiments, not

m happy to concur with you in these sentiments, no only of the native-born citizens, but also of the Ger ans and foreigners from other countries.

Mr. Chairman, I hold that while man exists, it is his

Mr. Chairman, I hold that while man exists, it is may duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind; and therefore, without entering upon the details of the question, I will simply say that I am for those means which will give the greatest good to the greatest number.

In regard to the Homestead law, I have to say that in so far as the Government lands can be disposed of, Lam in favor of cutting up the wild lands into parcels, so that every now may have a home.

I am in favor of cutting up the ware made so that every poor may may have a home.

In regard to the Germans and foreigners, I cateem them no better than other people, nor any worse.

[Cries of good.] It is not my nature, when I see a peoletries of good.] It is not my nature, when I see a peo-ple borne down by the weight of their shackles—the oppression of tyranny—to make their life more bitter by heaping upon them greater burdens; but rather would I do all in my power to raise the yoke, than to add anything that would tend to crush them. Inasmuch as our country is extensive and new, and the countries of Europe are densely populated, if there

the countries of Europe are densely populated, if there are any abroad who desire to make this the land of their adoption, it is not in my heart to throw aught in their way, to prevent them from coming to the United

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, I will bid you an af-fectionate farewell.

Some slight social festivities of a private nature closed the evening, and at a comparatively early hour the hotel was deserted by the throng. This morning the party leave for Columbus. Mr. Lincoln is in much better health than for some

time past, and appears to enjoy his journey thus far with a sincere pleasure. If he succeeds in escaping annoyances from over-zealous friends, there seems to be no reason why the whole trip should not be quite as successful as the first two days certainly have been.

[By Telegraph] PITTSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The weather this morning opened inauspiciously rain falling up to 8 o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by the Pittsburgh Councils in a body, and many visitors called to pay their respects. At 84 o'clock he was formally addressed by the Mayor, and when the vociferous cheering, which followed his introduction to the people had subsided, the President delivered his speech.

MAYOR WILSON AND CITIZENS OF PENNSTLVANIA:

I most cordially thank His Honor, Mayor Wilson

and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, for their flattering reception. I am the more grateful because I know that it is not given to me alone, but to the cause I represent, which clearly proves to me their good will and that sincere feeling is at the bottom of it. stastic applause.] And here I may remark that in every short address I have made to the people, in every crowd through which I have passed late, some allusion has been to the present distracted condition of the country. It is natural to expect that I should say something on this subject, but to touch upon it at all would involve an elaborate discussion of a great many questions and cir constances, requiring more time than I can at present command, and would perhaps unnecessarily commit me upon matters which have not yet fully developed themselves. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of Good," "That's right."] The condition of the coun try is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety. It is my intention to give this subject all the consideration I possibly can before specially defining in regard to it [cheers], so that when I do speak it may be as nearly right to possible. [Loud and continued applause.] do speak I hope I may say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the integrity ci the Union, or which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people, or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferons applause.] And furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope I may say nothing to disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially if the expectation has been based upon anything which I have heretofore said, [Applause.] Netwithstanding the troubles across the river (the speaker pointing south wardly across the Monongahela, and smiling), there is no crisis but an artificial one. [Applause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Take even their own views of the questions involved, and there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. [A Voice-That's so.] I repeat, then, there is no crisis excepting such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My advice to them under such circumstances is to keep cool. If the great American people only keep their temper both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the cour try be settled, just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character, which have originated in this Govern ment, have been adjusted. Let the people on bot sides keep their self-possession, and, just as other clous have cleared away in due time, so will this great natio

Boo Eighth Page.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13, 1861.